

the entire block ablaze, except a strip thirty feet deep along Fifty-first street. The firemen swarmed over the building like flies, but the foothold was so treacherous that they were seriously handicapped. The walls crumbled almost as soon as they were caught and there were many narrow escapes. Superintendent Hull, of the insurance patrol, all but lost his life five or six times, and Chief Kelly had at least three close calls.

#### NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

Engine company No. 24 and the men of hook and ladder No. 12 were working at the eastern end of the south wall, when the upper half fell with a loud crash. Fully twenty men escaped instant death only by making herculean backward jumps, and several of them were hit by falling bricks. Ten minutes later, when the men of engine company No. 21 made an opening at the Broadway end of the south wall, the back draught took them off their feet and the rush of flame and smoke singed most of the hair off their faces.

Much excitement was caused about 9 o'clock by the report that two boys were buried in the ruins. William and Paul Godey, of No. 319 West Forty-seventh street, said they went into the building twice with Charles Lyons, seventeen years, of No. 45 West Forty-seventh street, and John Kelly, of No. 332 West Forty-seventh street. The second time they came out, said the Godeys, Lyons and Kelly were left behind and they did not see them again. Chief Kelly was informed half an hour later that Lyons and Kelly had been seen a few minutes before and were found in wind and limb.

#### LEWIS'S THRILLING TALE.

Private Lewis, of the insurance patrol, had a thrilling tale to tell. He said he was standing inside the southeast corner of the building, when he saw a workman in his shirt sleeves rush into the building and make for the second floor, evidently intending to rescue some of the horses. Just as the man reached the runway, said Lewis, the floor gave way beneath him. Lewis made a jump for him, he said, but the workman slipped from his grasp and fell headlong into the cellar, where he was buried under blazing beams. The firemen doubt this story.

At 9 o'clock the fire could be seen for miles, and it looked as if it would spread across the street to the car sheds of the Broadway cable road. Time and time again the flames were driven back by narrow gusts of flame and smoke, and, though fully fifteen streams were playing on the building at once, the flames seemed to be getting gradually beyond control.

#### OTHER BUILDINGS MENACED.

The north side of the block, a building occupied by the Upright Cycle Company, the Jacobson Manufacturing Company, E. & P. Lindenthal and smaller concerns, was saved entirely from the flames by a very thick wall. That building was doored, however, and there was no little damage from water. The activity of Superintendent Hull and his men saved the goods of the tenants from destruction by smoke. They got everything covered with tarpaulins in a very few minutes.

Patrolman Thomson, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Detective Barrett, of the Central Office, saved fifteen horses, among which were four fine blood mares, belonging to William B. Pond. Superintendent Grand and his men worked side by side with the firemen until Chief Kelly ordered the building on account of the danger. Firemen and workmen were cheered by tens of thousands of spectators who thronged all the streets leading toward the exchange, and were with difficulty kept at a safe distance by an unusually large reserve force from neighboring police stations.

#### REMOVAL OF FATALITIES.

The crowd was noisy otherwise, however, for the frequent rumors of fatalities caused much anxiety. Not long after the beginning of the blaze the relatives and friends of the employees filtered through the crowd and would not rest satisfied until they had assured themselves that all of the workmen were safe.

Foreman Fagin was reported missing at 10:30 o'clock. Superintendent Grand gave little credence to the rumor, for he said he had been talking to Fagin not more than half an hour before. However, Fagin could not be found just then, and his friends became so uneasy that the police instituted a vigorous search for him.

Chief Kelly was posted at 10:45 o'clock that the fire was under control, though the flames were still streaming skyward from every part of the fast melting building. One engine after another started slowly homeward, but enough were left to keep the blaze under, and then the fire of the insurance patrol began in earnest.

#### ALL VALUABLE ANIMALS.

Nearly all the horses in the stables of the exchange were valuable, it was stated. Superintendent Grand said the 208 in the stalls when the fire broke out were easily worth in the aggregate \$50,000. There had been a sale in the morning and \$2,000 had been refused for one mare, Elsie G. Some of the animals were trotters with good records other were fine carriage horses. There was to have been another big sale to-day, so almost all the stalls were filled. Both the first and second floors were used as stables.

The following owners lost horses, their individual losses amounting to from \$1,000 to \$10,000: Hector, Strans & Co.; Merrick & Hutchinson, James C. Day, Charles Proctor, John Tischer, Jacob Stearn, W. C. Bryant, Louis Parreest, John Spradley and William Brian.

These are mostly Western owners, who brought their horses on to this city to sell. William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, sent the most valuable consignment to the sale. It consisted of a lot of well matched prize winning harness horses. William C. Whitney was a purchaser of a team of Mr. Elkins's horses, four-in-hand prize winners, at the Philadelphia sale. It could not be learned last night if Mr. Whitney's horses were removed after the sale.

#### SUGGESTED BY LORD ROSEBURY.

The building was valued at \$120,000. It was erected in 1880 by Mr. William Easton, the well-known horseman, who founded the American Horse Exchange. The way in which the exchange happened to be started is interesting, for it involves an incident in the history of one of the most celebrated members of the English peerage.

Thirty years ago the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. Easton came to this city from England, and put up at the Brevoort House. One morning his lordship said to Mr. Easton:

"Where shall we go to-day?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Easton, believing that New York was somewhat slow.

"Let's go to Tattersall's," said the Earl. "If there such a place in this city?"

asked Mr. Easton.

#### RICH MEN INTERESTED.

"The newspapers may there is," answered his lordship.

"All right," said Mr. Easton, "we'll take it in."

Lord Rosebery and Mr. Easton "took in" Tattersall's and were much disappointed,

finding it not at all like the London article. They took a drive uptown, during the course of which the Earl suggested that it would be a pretty good thing to establish a real Tattersall's in New York.

Acting upon this advice, Mr. Easton gave here again some years later, armed with letters from Lord Rosebery and other members of the nobility, and interested the Vanderbilts, the Belmonts, Colonel Jay, Leonard Jerome and other millionaires in the scheme. W. K. Vanderbilt was elected president, and the company was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, which was subsequently reduced to \$150,000 by special act of Legislature, because the directors couldn't raise any more.

## MAINE MAD CLEAR THROUGH

(Continued from First Page.)

taining to Maine, Reed was not even allowed to name his friends for office in his own Congressional district.

MANLEY WAS BLAINE'S MAN.

Joe Manley was Blaine's man Friday in every political movement in the Pine Tree State. It was Manley who declared and revised all the humiliation which attended Reed during Blaine's prominence in the Harrison administration. Although posing as a Reed manager in the present Presidential campaign, Manley has had no heart in the work. The wonder is that he has kept up his talk for Reed this long.

What is more, Manley has got all along that he was suspected and mistrusted by those at Washington, and by Reed himself. Manley soon discovered that he was not being consulted in the inner councils. The counsels and the old Blaine feeling is as strong in Manley's bosom to-day as it was when Blaine was still a political possibility.

There is plenty of talk here to-night that Manley, by his statement conceding McKinley's nomination, has been guilty of treachery. The McKinley managers, however, defend Manley and declare that he is only bowing to the inevitable, as any practical politician may do when beaten.

#### APPEAL TO BLAINE MEN.

Apparent of Manley's devotion to Blaine there is a pretty story told, a story calculated to aid McKinley among those who admired Blaine as the idol of his party. This story runs that over a year ago McKinley happened to be on the same train with Mrs. James G. Blaine, who was returning from Chicago. McKinley visited Mrs. Blaine in her car, and during the conversation she congratulated him on his good prospects of the Presidency. She added also that her dear husband had often expressed the hope and belief that some day McKinley would be President of this country.

It is recalled that Blaine did have a partiality for McKinley, who was the former's pupil in Congress.

McKinley always took part in the Maine campaigns and was thrown much with Manley. It is also recalled that McKinley led twenty-three Ohio delegates for Blaine in the convention of 1884, despite the fact that John Sherman, of McKinley's own State, was a candidate. Some time ago when there was talk of a possible bolt in Ohio against Mr. McKinley at this convention, the incident of 1884 was referred to as an argument in favor of the bolt. It was held that McKinley would have no right to complain in view of his own conduct.

The one great effect of Manley's admission to-day has been to strengthen the feeling that Reed may yet be persuaded to take the Vice-Presidency. The McKinley managers are not so anxious about it now as they were a week ago.

DO NOT FEAR THE MAINE MAN.

They profess to have no fear of Reed, now that his supposed chief lieutenant has given up the fight. As a matter of sentiment they are willing to give Reed the empty honor, and in the Western States there is undoubtedly a strong feeling that Reed ought to go on the ticket to make a show of harmony.

The McKinley men responded to this idea a week ago, but were met with emphatic statements from Reed's friends that such a stand was impossible and likewise an insult to Reed. What is more, the McKinley managers want no more trouble like that between Blaine and Logan in 1884.

They know Reed to be a brainer man, a braver man than McKinley, and they know, too, that Reed is fully conscious of the fact. Logan thought not as able as Reed, though himself much more fit than Blaine for first place, and lost no opportunity of saying so throughout the campaign. The McKinley managers are afraid of Reed's sarcastic language and they also fear the invidious and humiliating comparisons which will be made in public print about the respective mental capacities of the two candidates. R. A. FARRELLY.

HANNA'S PLAN FOR REED.

The McKinley managers have been devoting more attention to-day to the selection of a running mate for their candidate than to the details of the platform. Hanna and his co-laborers have determined to compel Speaker Reed to accept second place on the ticket with McKinley.

Their plan is to postpone the nomination of Vice-President until the very close of the convention. They will permit only the selection of the National Committee, to precede it. Then, at a given signal, the name of Thomas B. Reed will be presented and rushed through with a hurrah for Vice-President.

The convention will adjourn with the ticket of McKinley and Reed nominated. By this plan, upon Reed will be placed the responsibility of declining the nomination and thus throwing his party into confusion by compelling the National Committee to name their candidate or of yielding to the unanimous voice of the convention. In this manner the McKinleyites propose to strengthen their Presidential candidate in the East by nominating an uncompromising gold standard Republican for second place.

#### REED STILL IN THE RACE.

The Report That Manley Had Withdrawn drawn His Name Meets with a Strong Denial.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, June 11.—Mr. Manley has no authority to withdraw the name of Mr. Reed for the Presidential nomination, and neither has he withdrawn it.

These were the words of the Speaker's most intimate personal and political friend. That this friend of Mr. Reed's knows whereof he speaks there can be no doubt.

Mr. Reed is both irritated and annoyed at the statement that he has withdrawn from the contest almost before it is begun. While Mr. Reed will say nothing, his friends assert that the interview that Mr. Manley is credited with having given out was unauthorized by that gentleman, and that the work of the horse of McKinley boomers now congregated in St. Louis.

Mr. Manley, it is claimed, may have dropped some remark concerning the manner in which the Alabama contested cases

went, which those unfriendly to his cause may have construed to mean a giving up of the fight. The man from Maine fully expected to gain the delegates from that State, and it was quite a disappointment when he learned that the McKinley ring had secured them.

The Speaker refused to believe the report of Manley's defection when it was given him last night, and denounced it as a lie, and his friends say that he is not prepared to retract his words. They claim that definite information has been received from Mr. Manley himself denying that any such interview was authorized, or that he has given up or is thinking of giving up the fight.

Mr. Manley is much too shrewd a politician to acknowledge the defeat which he has coveted nomination, before the St. Louis Convention is called to order, or for that matter, even before a roll call has determined the fact.

#### MORTON IN SECOND PLACE.

Alleged Deal to Name Him to Run with McKinley—Bliss Shouters on the Way to St. Louis.

The anti-Platt Republicans are as greatly opposed to Governor Morton as they are to his nomination for President. Remarks made by several of the Union League men just before their departure over the Pennsylvania Railroad for St. Louis yesterday afternoon certainly indicate it. The gentlemen make no secret of the fact that they believe Morton's nomination for second place would mean that Platt had made his peace with McKinley, and that as a matter of courtesy to his running mate, S. V. Bliss, would be in duty bound to treat the Platt men in a friendly manner.

The chief object of the nomination of Morton as Vice-President would be practically the end of the agreement arrived at between Hanna and McKinley during the former's stay at Canton, when the members of the Presidential trust agreed, through Quay, to use their influence to get Speaker Reed to take second place. If the nomination of Morton to make the sacrifice, the Union Leaguers say that Hanna thinks that Morton is the next best man.

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## PLATT MEANS WAR.

(Continued from First Page.)

room.

If Mr. Platt was worried his appearance gave no indication of the fact. He smiled blandly when approached, and during his appearance in public wore his most suave air. Mr. Platt was soon as he had finished his dinner retired to his room, No. 178. He was there joined by Joseph H. Manley and Senator Geer, representing Reed and Allison respectively, and the three were in deep conference. Mr. Platt to-night has set out to do several things, to brace up the weakened Manley and the demoralized Geer, to cause Hanna uneasiness, and to prevent the seating of more McKinley delegates by the National Committee, with particular reference to the New York contests. He fears the seating of Cornelius N. Bliss by the National Committee, knowing that the success of Bliss's contest against Howard Carroll will be regarded by the rank and file of the State as a personal humiliation for Platt. He is also afraid that his followers may become panic stricken at his evidence of his impotence and flock to the Warner Miller-Bliss standard.

#### FOR MORTON AND GOLD.

"I am here to fight for Morton and gold," said Mr. Platt to-night. "I am desirous of representing the sentiment of New York State. It wants a candidate who can be relied upon, whose record is clear from the suspicion of being friendly to the silver heresy. It sees in Governor Morton the ideal candidate, one in whom business men will find a stout anchor. He has occupied many positions of trust and honor. His integrity is unquestioned and his personal business success a guarantee of his general soundness."

#### MCKINLEY AND SOUND MONEY.

As yet there is little talk of gold or silver. No champions are here, but McKinley champions and to them 16 to 1 means 10 votes for Mac and 1 for everybody else. No delegates have arrived except a few night-comers. All the talk about bolts either of silver or gold men, comes from fellows who only hit Hanna's outside rooms. The big men who are not for McKinley are most of them not in St. Louis. Those who are, got in only on the night trains, and are not yet talking.

At this time it looks like "McKinley and sound money." It is probable that at the end the silver men will not be in it. Indeed, Mark Hanna sent out a feeler to-day for a wobble—a declaration not for gold, but for "sound money," whatever that means. The feeler will not touch bottom till to-morrow, or later. The few gold men who are here believe that Hanna and the other McKinley men are for gold, and will so declare.

#### R. A. FARRELLY.

FAVORING MCKINLEY MEN.

National Committee Shows Much Bias in Handling the Contested Seat Cases.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—The New York contests will not be reached by the National Committee until Saturday, when both the contestants and contestees will be here. There is much speculation as to what the committee will do with these six cases, for the reason that but in one case is the seat held by an anti-Platt man.

Thus far the National Committee has clearly indicated its bias in favor of the McKinley delegates, who have been seated without regard to the evidence. Committee man Sutherland has protested vehemently both in and out of the committee room.

"The action of the committee is outrageous," said Mr. Sutherland to-day. "There is neither rhyme nor reason in this disposition of the contests. Take several Kentucky districts, for example. Contests have been trumped up with absolutely no foundation, and we have the spectacle of the National Committee declaring in favor of men who did not at the primaries receive one vote."

#### HANNA'S LITTLE LIST.

Mr. Hanna has prepared a list of names for temporary roll. He has viewed the entire field and selected the men known to be friendly to McKinley. The anti-McKinley men are invariably the contestants in this roll. The National Committee carefully follows Mr. Hanna's list. It is an economy of time, as well as a saving of mental labor. What Mr. Hanna has decided upon in the New York contest cases is not known. It is thought in some quarters that all of the Platt men will be allowed to remain on the list with the exception of Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes, whose places are sought by Cornelius N. Bliss and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger.

The Platt men who are now here feel easy over the New York cases, because the McKinley, or anti-Platt, contestants, are not represented by Judge A. C. Thompson. The latter prepared all the other cases for the McKinley side, and the fact that he is keeping his hands off the New York cases is taken as an indication that Mr. Hanna will not interfere in the New York factional fight.

Following are the names of the holders of and claimants for seats in the six districts in question:

Sixth Congressional District—H. A. Saffan, J. W. Palmer (Platt); contestants, E. H. Schuster, H. C. Fisher (anti-Platt).

Seventh District—Cornelius Van Cott, Hugh McRoberts (Platt); contestants, Martin Healy, Asa Cook (anti-Platt).

Ninth District—Charles H. Murray, J. J. Collins (Platt); contestants, Theodore F. Ruhl, Rudolph Mors (anti-Platt).

Twelfth District—Howard Carroll, Thurlow Weed Barnes (Platt); contestants, Cornelius N. Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger (anti-Platt).

Thirteenth District—William Brookfield, Anson G. McKee (anti-Platt); contestants, John Heisewer, Alexander T. Mason (Platt).

Fifteenth District—Joseph Murray, David Friedman (Platt); contestants, C. H. C. Tolls, Robert J. Wright (anti-Platt).

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McKinley at Canton, Ohio, made peace for Mr. Platt.

According to the original McKinley men of New York State, Mr. Hanna's future plans involve the selection of George E. Matthews, of Buffalo, as the New York member of the Executive Committee. This is to consist of nine members, according to the gospel, and the anti-Platt men do not see what consolation the Toga chief can derive from the appointment of Matthews.

The latter refused to discuss this question to-day, but when told that the Platt men were confident that their leader would be Hanna's choice for director of the Republican campaign in New York, Mr. Matthews replied: "They simply lie. I know better."

#### HANNA'S HEADQUARTERS.

Vice-Presidency and the Money Problem the Principal Topics of Discussion.

St. Louis, June 11.—Mark Hanna has eight connecting rooms at the Southern Hotel, and occupied six of them to-day.

At 8 a. m. he stood peacefully in the reception room shaking hands with all comers and beaming. He was cool and complacent. His striped shirt was crisp, his blue tie was fluttering like a flag in a breeze, his white linen vest was unwrinkled.

At 9 o'clock he found a knot of visitors who required a confidential interview and he led them to the next room. A lieutenant had to see him privately and Hanna took him in the third room. Ex-Judge Thompson had something to tell Hanna, and the two sought refuge in the fourth room.

Myron T. Herrick and S. T. Everett, of Cleveland, were so agitated over some telephone they had received that they swept Hanna into the fifth room to give him the news.

Hanna insisted on immediately replying, and led the way into the sixth room, where the stenographer sits. Having sent answers, Messrs. Hanna, Herrick and Everett returned to the fifth room, lingered a moment there and proceeded to the fourth room, where they picked up Judge Thompson. The quartet then went to the third room and instructed the waiting lieutenant, and then the five rejoined the visitors who were in the second room. After a brief conference all returned to the reception room. It was then 9:30.

#### MANLEY'S SHORT CALL.

This proceeding was repeated time and time again. The visitors changed, and Hanna's personal advisers were either increased or diminished in number, but each room was used and Hanna vibrated from one end of the suite to the other until in the evening, when his white vest was rumpled, his blue tie limp and his striped shirt wilted.

Joseph H. Manley was one of the callers. His abandonment of the fight for Reed may have been responsible for his hurried manner and impatience at being questioned. He entered the reception room hastily, was quickly ushered into Mark Hanna's presence in the third room, and after a brief conference, departed.

At 7 o'clock in the morning four colored men entered the reception rooms. They looked tired and depressed. They gathered in a corner and waited for an audience with Hanna. The latter was so busy with important matters that the colored men, after a four-hours' wait, had not talked with him. They looked like competitors to patience on a monument.

During a lull Hanna approached them. The conversation was short. "I'll find you places to live," the McKinley manager was heard to say. Four messengers were sent out to look for boarding houses for the colored men. In an hour they returned without success.

#### HOTEL MCKINLEY STARTED.

"Here a house," ordered Hanna, "if necessary we will hire two houses. These men have got to be looked after. They are here to look for boarding houses for the colored men. In an hour they returned without success.

"Get a house?" asked Hanna.

"Yes; got a house with forty-five rooms," replied the almost breathless messenger.

"All right; get a sign painted 'Hotel McKinley' and fasten it over the door," said Hanna. "The rates will be \$2.50 a day. If colored men can't pay that sum I will pay it for them."

The colored men seized their satchels and left happy for the Hotel McKinley.

Early in the morning, J. D. Early, of Terre Haute, Ind., called on Hanna to protest against the selection of Charles W. Fairbanks for temporary chairman. Hanna expressed surprise that he should be sought on this point. He declared that the McKinley managers had taken no part in the organization of the convention and that Fairbanks had been chosen by the National Committee. Early thought of the thirty-eight McKinley members on the National Committee and gulped with amazement.

As Major McKinley's representative I said Mr. Fairbanks would be satisfactory," said Hanna. "But I have no